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ABSTRACT

This report draws on a recent survey--the 1997 National Survey of America's Families (NSAF)--to examine child care arrangements and expenses for working families with children under age 13 in the state of New York. Key components of the project include a household survey, studies of policies in 13 states, and a database with information on all states and the District of Columbia. This report provides data on the types of child care arrangements families use, the number of arrangements they use, the hours children spend in child care, and the amount families spend on child care. The report begins by describing key facts related to child care in New York and defining relevant terms. Findings regarding the types and number of child care arrangements and the hours spent in care are examined for children under 5 years of age. Findings on the numbers of school-age children in supervised arrangements, self-care, and parent/other care follow. Child care expenses are examined for all families overall and for two particular groups of families: those with older versus younger children, and families with different earnings levels. Costs in New York are then compared to those nationwide. Findings of this report reveal that more than half of mothers with children under age 5 and more than 60 percent of mothers with school-age children are employed. Seventy-five percent of children under age 5 with employed mothers are in some form of nonparental care, with more than 40

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percent in full-time care. Almost 20 percent of 6- to 9-year-olds with employed mothers are in before- and after-school programs, compared with fewer than 10 percent of 10- to 12-year-olds. Low-income families spend almost three times as much on child care as a percentage of their earnings as do higher-income families. (KB)

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State Child Care Profile for Children with Employed Mothers: New York

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February 2001

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State Profiles

Assessing the New Federalism
An Urban Institute Program to Assess Changing Social Policies

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Assessing the New Federalism

Assessing the New Federalism is a multiyear Urban Institute project designed to analyze the devolution of responsibility for social programs from the federal government to the states. It focuses primarily on health care, income security, employment and training programs, and social services. Researchers monitor program changes and fiscal developments. Alan Weil is the project director. In collaboration with Child Trends, the project studies changes in family well-being. The project provides timely, nonpartisan information to inform public debate and to help state and local decisionmakers carry out their new responsibilities more effectively.

Key components of the project include a household survey, studies of policies in 13 states, and a database with information on all states and the District of Columbia. Publications and database are available free of charge on the Urban Institute's Web site: http://www.urban.org. This paper is one in a series of discussion papers analyzing information from these and other sources.

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STATE CHILD CARE PROFILE FOR CHILDREN WITH EMPLOYED MOTHERS[1]: NEW YORK

Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families[2]

Child care is a critical issue for families, particularly for families with working parents. The large number of mothers in the workforce has made America's families more dependent on nonparental care and raised public awareness of early care and education as a subject of policy concern. In New York, 59 percent of mothers with children younger than 13 were employed in 1997 (table 1). These parents must decide who will care for their children while they work.

This report[3] provides data on

- The types of child care arrangements families use
- The number of child care arrangements families use
- The hours children spend in child care
- The amount families spend on child care

These data reflect the choices families make, but not the extent to which these choices reflect parental preferences (e.g., whether families are using the care options they want) or parental constraints (e.g., whether they cannot find or afford options they prefer). Data tables 2-7 are at the end of the profile.

TABLE 1. Percentage of Employed Mothers in New York and the United States, by Age of Child

	Percentage of Mothers Who Are Employed, by Age of Child	
	NY	US
	%	%
Age of Child[4]		
Under 5	55	57
Between 6 and 12	61	66
Under 13	59	63

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

New York Key Facts

Child care in New York for children younger than 5 with employed mothers

- More than half of mothers with children under 5 are employed.
- Three out of four children under 5 with employed mothers are in a form of nonparental child care such as center-based care, family child care, or relative care.
- More than two-fifths of children under 5 with employed mothers are in full-time (35 hours or more per week) nonparental care.
- More than two out of five children under 5 who have employed mothers and who are in nonparental care are in more than one nonparental arrangement each week.

Child care in New York for school-age children with employed mothers

- More than three out of five mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 12 are employed.
- As children get older, the percentage who are in supervised arrangements as their primary child care arrangement decreases. For example, almost one-fifth of 6- to 9-year-olds whose mothers are employed are in before- and after-school programs, compared with fewer than one-tenth of 10- to 12-year-olds.
- The use of self-care (children are alone or with a sibling under 13) increases as children get older. Fewer than one-tenth of 6- to 9-year-olds spend *any* time in self-care on a regular basis, compared with more than one-quarter of 10- to 12-year-olds.

Child care expenses in New York for working families with at least one child under 13

- Almost half of working families with children under 13 pay out-of-pocket for child care.
- Working families who pay for care spend more than 1 out of every 10 dollars they earn on child care.
- Of families who pay for care, those with earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or "low-earning families," spend almost 1 out of every 5 dollars they earn on child care. These families spend almost three times as much on child care as a percentage of their earnings as do "higher-earning families."

Definition of Terms

Types of Care:

Primary child care arrangement – the arrangement in which the child spends the greatest number of hours each week while the mother is at work.

The following are types of nonparental child care:

- *Center-based child care (only for age 4 and under)* – care in child care centers, Head Start, preschool, prekindergarten, and before- and after-school programs.
- *Before- and after-school programs (only for age 6 and older)* – programs designed to care for children before school starts or after school is over. These programs can also be located within schools, community centers, and youth development agencies. The survey did not specifically ask about sports, lessons, or other recreational activities that may sometimes be used as child care arrangements by parents.
- *Family child care* – care by a nonrelative in the provider's home.
- *Babysitter or nanny* – care by a nonrelative in the child's home.
- *Relative care* – care by a relative in either the child's or the provider's home.

In addition, the following are other types of child care:

- *Parent care (called parent care/other care for age 6 and older)* – care given to those children whose mother did not report a nonparental child care arrangement while she worked. This type of care could be provided by the other parent, the mother while she works, or a self-employed mother at home. For school-age children, this may also include enrichment activities such as lessons or sports. Because of the way data were collected in the National Survey of America's Families, these activities are not defined as child care in this profile.
- *Self-care* – regular amounts of time each week in which the child is not being supervised while the mother works. This includes time spent alone or with a sibling younger than 13.
- *Any hours in self-care* – children regularly spending some time in unsupervised settings each week, regardless of whether it is the primary arrangement (i.e., used for the greatest number of hours or while the mother is at work).

Income Groups:

- *Higher-income families* – families with incomes above 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- *Low-income families* – families with incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (e.g., $25,258 for a family of two adults and one child in the United States in 1997).

CHILDREN UNDER 5[5]

More than half of New York mothers with children under 5 are employed (table 1). Consequently, many children in New York spend at least some time in child care during the critical developmental years before they start school.

Type of Child Care Arrangements[6]

- Three out of four children under 5 in New York are in primary child care arrangements with someone other than a parent while their mothers are working (table 2).

- Almost two-fifths of New York's children under 5 are in group settings (27 percent in center-based care and 12 percent in family child care). In addition, almost one-quarter of the state's children under 5 are in relative care and one-eighth are in the care of a babysitter or nanny. One-quarter are in parent care (figure 1).

    - The child care arrangement patterns for children under 5 in New York are similar to the national patterns for this age group.

By age:

- Among New York's infants and toddlers, 14 percent are in center-based care and 12 percent are in family child care. In addition, almost one-third are in relative care and slightly fewer than one-eighth are in the care of a babysitter or nanny. Almost one-third of the state's infants and toddlers are in parent care.

    - New York's infants and toddlers are less likely to be in center-based care than their counterparts nationwide (14 percent compared with 22 percent), but they do not differ significantly from their national counterparts in the use of other arrangements.

- More than two-fifths of New York's 3- and 4-year-olds are in center-based care and approximately one-eighth are in family child care. The remaining children are in relative care (14 percent), the care of a babysitter or nanny (13 percent), or parent care (15 percent).

    - The child care arrangements of New York's 3- and 4-year-olds are consistent with national patterns for this age group.

- New York's infants and toddlers are more than twice as likely to be in relative care (31 percent) - and 4-year-olds (14 percent and 15 percent, respectively). New York's 3- and 4-year-olds, on the other hand, are more than three times as likely to be in center-based care than the state's infants and toddlers (46 percent compared with 14 percent).

    - The differences between New York's infants and toddlers and 3- and 4-year-olds reflect national differences between these two groups.

By income:

- One-fifth of New York's low-income children under 5 are in center-based care and approximately one-sixth are in family child care. In addition, more than one-quarter of the state's low-income children under 5 are in relative care, almost one-tenth are in the care of a babysitter or nanny, and slightly more than one-quarter are in parent care.

    - The child care arrangement patterns for New York's low-income families are consistent with those of similar children nationwide.

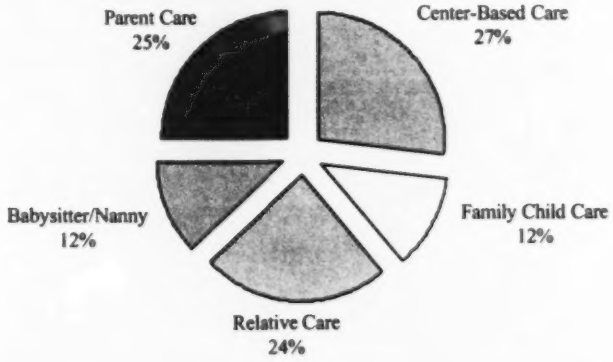
- Nearly one-third of New York's higher-income children under 5 are in center-based care and almost one-tenth are in family child care. In addition, approximately one-fifth of the state's higher-income children under 5 are in relative care, one-seventh are in the care of a babysitter or nanny, and almost one-quarter are in parent care.

    - Higher-income children under 5 in New York are less likely to be in family child care than similar children nationwide (9 percent compared with 17 percent), but they do not differ significantly from their counterparts nationwide in the use of other arrangements.

- New York's low-income children under 5 are less likely to be in center-based care than the state's higher income children under 5 (20 percent compared with 32 percent).

    - These patterns are consistent with the national pattern although, nationally, low-income children under 5 are also significantly more likely to be in relative care and parent care than higher-income children under 5, which is not the case in New York.

FIGURE 1. Primary Child Care Arrangements for Children under 5 with Employed Mothers in New York, 1997



Source: Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

Hours Spent in Care[7]

- In New York, more than two-fifths of children under 5 are in full-time care (35 hours or more per week) (table 3).

- The percentage of New York's children under 5 in full-time care increases to more than half when only mothers who are employed full time are considered.

- The use of full-time care by children under 5 in New York is consistent with that of similar children nationwide.

By age:

- New York's infants and toddlers are less likely to be in full-time care than the state's 3- and 4-year-olds (39 percent compared with 50 percent). Nationally, in contrast, there is no difference between these two groups.

    - Individually, neither age group in New York differs significantly from its counterpart nationwide.

By income:

- New York's low- and higher-income children under 5 are equally likely to be in full-time care (40 percent and 46 percent, respectively), which is true nationally as well.

    - The use of full-time care by New York's low- and higher-income children under 5 is similar to that of their counterparts in the United States as a whole.

Number of Arrangements[8]

- More than two-fifths of New York's children under 5 in nonparental care are in multiple nonparental arrangements each week (33 percent in two arrangements and 9 percent in three or more arrangements) (table 4; figure 2).

    - The number of arrangements used each week by children under 5 in New York is consistent with the number of arrangements used by their counterparts nationwide.

By age:

- Among New York's infants and toddlers in nonparental care, approximately two-thirds are in one arrangement each week, one-third are in two arrangements, and virtually none are in three or more arrangements.

    - A lower percentage of New York's infants and toddlers are in three or more arrangements than their counterparts nationwide (fewer than 1 percent compared with 4 percent).

- Fewer than half of New York's 3- and 4-year-olds are in one arrangement each week, one-third are in two arrangements, and almost one-fifth are in three or more arrangements.

    - The number of arrangements used by New York's 3- and 4-year-olds is consistent with that of similar children nationwide.

- New York's infants and toddlers are significantly less likely to be in three or more nonparental arrangements each week than the state's 3- and 4-year-olds (fewer than 1 percent compared with 19 percent).

    - The difference in the number of arrangements used by New York's infants and toddlers and 3- and 4-year-olds is seen nationally as well.

By income:

- In New York, slightly more than three-fifths of low-income children under 5 in nonparental care are in one arrangement each week, fewer than one-third are in two arrangements, and fewer than one-tenth are in three or more arrangements.

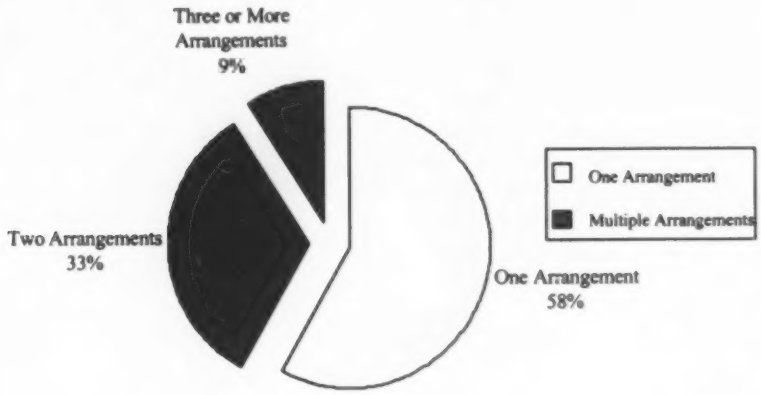
    - The number of arrangements used by New York's low-income children under 5 is consistent with that of similar children nationwide.

- Among New York's higher-income children under 5 in nonparental care, more than half are in one arrangement each week, slightly more than one-third are in two arrangements, and one-tenth are in three or more arrangements.

    - The number of arrangements used by higher-income children under 5 in New York is consistent with that of similar children nationwide.

- No difference exists in the number of arrangements used by New York's low- and higher-income children under 5.
    - ➢ The similarity between low- and higher-income children in New York is seen nationally as well.

FIGURE 2. Number of Nonparental Arrangements for Children under 5 with Employed Mothers in New York, 1997*



Source: Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
*Children in nonparental care only.

SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN[9]

Many children continue to need child care once they start school. More than three-fifths of New York's mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 12 are employed (table 1). For those parents who cannot arrange work schedules around school, child care plays an important role in filling the gap between school and when a parent returns home from work. High quality before- and after-school programs can also provide school-age children with activities that will potentially enhance academic and social development (Posner and Vandell 1999). However, under some circumstances, unsupervised care can put children at risk of harm and poor physical, social, and intellectual development (Kerrebrock and Lewit 1999; Peterson 1989).

Supervised Arrangements

- In New York, more than three out of five 6- to 9-year-olds are in one of the supervised primary care arrangements analyzed here while their mothers are working (table 5).
    - New York's 6- to 9-year-olds are more likely to be in family child care (15 percent) and in the care of a babysitter or nanny (11 percent) than similar children nationwide (8 percent and 5 percent, respectively). These two groups do not differ in the use of other supervised arrangements.
- In New York, almost two out of five 10- to 12-year-olds are in one of the supervised primary arrangements analyzed here while their mothers are working.
    - New York's 10- to 12-year-olds are twice as likely to be in the care of a babysitter or nanny as similar children nationwide (8 percent compared with 4 percent). These two groups are similar in their use of other supervised arrangements.
- New York's children are less likely to use the types of supervised care examined here as they get older (figure 3).
    - Before- and after-school programs play less of a role for this age group than for younger school-age children. In New York, fewer than one-tenth of 10- to 12-year-olds are in before- and after-school programs, compared with almost one-fifth of 6- to 9-year-olds.

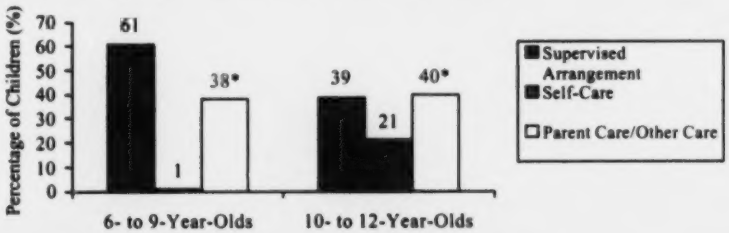
Self-Care

- One percent of New York's 6- to 9-year-olds are reported to be in self-care as their primary child care arrangement while their mothers are working.
    - The use of self-care increases to 7 percent in New York if 6- to 9-year-olds who spend *any* hours in self-care are included.
    - The percentage of New York's 6- to 9-year-olds who are primarily in self-care while their mothers work is lower than that for their counterparts in the United States as a whole (1 percent compared with 5 percent). However, the percentage of 6- to 9-year-olds spending *any* hours in self-care is consistent with the national average for this age group (7 percent compared with 10 percent).
- Approximately one in five 10- to 12-year-olds in New York are reported to be in self-care as their primary child care arrangement while their mothers are working.
    - The use of self-care increases to more than one in four if 10- to 12-year-olds who spend *any* hours in self-care each week are included.
    - The percentage of New York's 10- to 12-year-olds in self-care is consistent with the national averages for this age group.
- In New York, as in the country as a whole, the use of self-care increases as children get older.

Parent Care/Other Care

- In New York, there is no difference between age groups in the use of parent care/other care. In both cases, approximately two out of five 6- to 9-year-olds and 10- to 12-year-olds are reported to be in this form of care.

FIGURE 3. Primary Child Care Arrangements for 6- to 9-Year-Olds and 10- to 12-Year-Olds with Employed Mothers in New York, 1997



Source: Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Note: Parent Care/Other Care category includes the proportion of children whose mother did not report using any of the supervised or unsupervised forms of care analyzed here while she worked. For children in this category, parents are arranging their work schedules around the school day to care for their children or using enrichment activities such as lessons or sports.
*Differences are not statistically significant.

CHILD CARE EXPENSES[10]

Child care expenses can consume a large portion of a working family's budget, although not all families pay for child care. Some do not use child care, while others look for free child care alternatives. For those that do pay for care, child care expenses can be significant. These data show out-of-pocket expenses for all children under 13 in a family regardless of the type or amount of care the family purchases (box).

Child Care Expenses for All Working Families

- Almost half of working families with children under 13 in New York pay for child care. Among those working families paying for care, the average monthly child care expense is $332, or more than 1 out of every 10 dollars they earn (table 6).
    - The percentage of New York's working families paying for care is consistent with the national average.
    - New York's working families tend to pay more in average monthly child care expenses than families in the United States as a whole ($332 per month compared with $286 per month), and to spend a larger percentage of their earnings on child care (11.4 percent compared with 9.2 percent).

The data presented here

- focus on working families that have at least one child under 13.
- are based on the net out-of-pocket expenses of the National Survey of America's Families respondents and not necessarily the full cost of their children's care. These expenses underestimate the full cost of care if the cost is subsidized by the government or by an employer, or if a portion of the cost is paid by a nonresident parent or by a relative or friend. In addition, these data are based on the combined experiences of many different types of families. All families (for example, families using one hour of care per week and those using 40 hours of care per week; families with one child and those with several children; and families receiving help paying for child care and those that are not) are included in the average child care expenses for New York's working families.
- focus on the earnings of families instead of income. Earnings include only wages, not other sources of income, such as child support, earned income tax credits, and interest from bank accounts.

By Age

- Approximately three-fifths of New York's families with at least one child under 5 pay for care. Among those families paying for care, families with at least one child under 5 spend an average of $402 per month on child care, or more than 1 out of every 10 dollars of their earnings.

  - No significant difference exists between families with at least one child under 5 in New York and the United States as a whole in the percentage of families paying for care.

  - New York's families with at least one child under 5 pay more in average monthly child care expenses than their counterparts nationwide ($402 compared with $325) and tend to spend a higher percentage of their earnings on child care (12.9 percent compared with 10.3 percent).

- Slightly more than one-third of New York's working families with only school-age children pay for care. Of those families that pay for care, families with only school-age children spend on average $212 a month on child care, or 8.9 percent of their earnings.

  - No significant difference exists between families with only school-age children in New York and the United States as a whole in the percentage of families paying for care, average monthly child care expenses, and average percentage of earnings spent on child care.

- New York's working families with at least one child under 5 are more likely to pay for child care than families with only school-age children (61 percent compared with 35 percent) and generally spend more on child care when they do pay for care ($402 per month compared with $212 per month). No significant difference exists, however, between these two groups in New York in terms of the average percentage of earnings spent on child care by families who are paying for care.

  - The differences between these two New York groups in terms of the likelihood of paying for care and the average monthly child care expenses when they do pay for care follow national patterns.

  - New York differs from the United States as whole in that, nationally, families with at least one child under 5 spend a significantly higher percentage of their earnings on child care when they pay for care than working families with only school-age children. The difference in average percentage of earnings between New York families with children of different ages is not significant.

By Family Earnings

- Fewer than half of New York's working families with monthly earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or "low-earning families," pay for care. Among those families paying for care, low-earning families spend on average $258 per month on child care, or approximately 1 out of every 5 dollars they earn.

  - The proportion spent on child care is even higher for some low-earning families; almost one-quarter of New York's low-earning families spend more than 20 percent of their earnings on child care (table 7).

  - No significant difference exists between New York and the United States as a whole in the number of low-earning families paying for care and the average monthly child care expenses.

  - New York's low-earning families who pay for care spend a larger percentage of their earnings on child care than their counterparts nationwide (19.8 percent compared with 15.9 percent).

- Slightly fewer than half of New York's higher-earning families pay for care. These families average $372 per month in child care expenses, or 7.0 percent of their earnings, when they do pay for care.

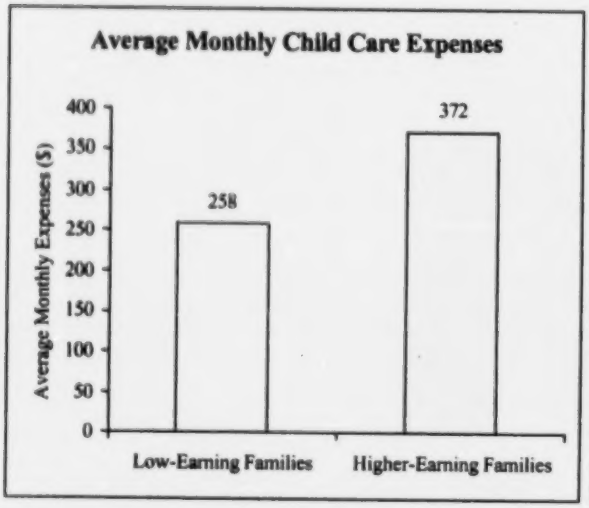
  - No significant difference exists between higher-earning families in New York and the United States as a whole in terms of the likelihood of paying for care, average monthly child care expenses, and average percentage of earnings spent on child care.

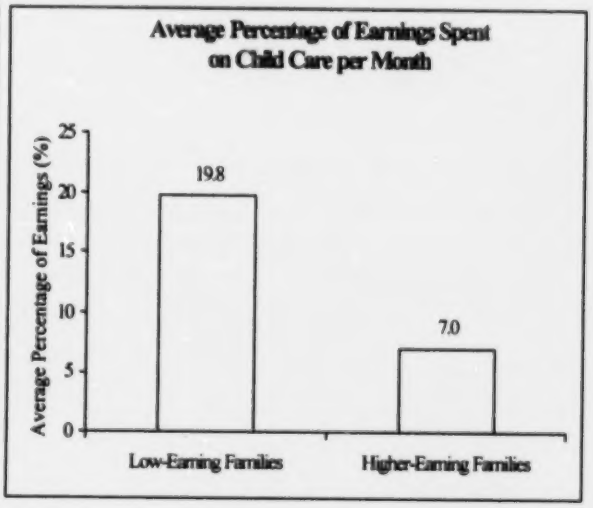
- New York's low- and higher-earning families are equally likely to pay for child care. Low-earning families tend to have lower monthly child care expenses when they do pay for child care than higher-earning families ($258 compared with $372 per month), but spend nearly three times as much for that care as a percentage of their earnings (19.8 percent compared with 7.0 percent) (figure 4).

  - New York differs from the United States as whole in that, nationally, low-earning families are significantly less likely to pay for care than higher-earning families.

  - The differences between low- and higher-earning families in New York in average monthly child care expenses and the percentage of earnings spent on child care are seen nationally as well.

FIGURE 4. Average Monthly Expenses and Average Percentage of Earnings Spent on Child Care by Low- and Higher-Income Families with Children under 13 in New York, 1997*





Source: Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
*Of those families paying for care.

TABLE 2. Primary Child Care Arrangements for Children under 5 with Employed Mothers in New York and the United States, by Selected Characteristics

		Child's Age		Income as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Level	
	All Children under 5 %	Younger Than 3 %	3- to 4-Year-Olds %	200 Percent and Below %	Above 200 Percent %
NEW YORK					
Center-Based Care	27	**14+**	46+	20+	32+
Family Child Care	12	12	12	17	**9**
Relative Care	24	31+	14+	28	21
Parent Care	25	32+	15+	26	24
Babysitter/Nanny	12	11	13	9	14
(Sample Size)	*(308)*	*(160)*	*(148)*	*(145)*	*(163)*
UNITED STATES					
Center-Based Care	32	22+	45+	26+	35+
Family Child Care	16	17	14	14	17
Relative Care	23	27+	17+	28+	20+
Parent Care	24	27+	18+	28+	21+
Babysitter/Nanny	6	7	6	4	7
(Sample Size)	*(4,853)*	*(2,588)*	*(2,265)*	*(2,296)*	*(2,557)*

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Notes: Actual percentages may vary on average +/- 3 percentage points from national estimates, +/- 5 percentage points from overall state estimates, and +/- 7 percentage points from state estimates for children of different ages and income levels. Percentages do not add to 100 as a result of rounding. The NSAF's questions focused on nonparental arrangements and did not include questions about care provided by another parent, care for the child while the parent was at work, or care for the child at home by a self-employed parent. Those respondents not reporting a child care arrangement are assumed to be in one of these forms of care and are coded into the parent care category. **Bold** numbers in the state table indicate that the state estimate is significantly different from the national average. Plus (+) indicates a significant difference between the categories within age and income in a state.

TABLE 3. Number of Hours in Nonparental Care for Children under 5 with Employed Mothers in New York and the United States, by Selected Characteristics

			Child's Age		Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level	
	All Children under 5 %	Mothers Working Full Time %	Younger Than 3 %	3- and 4-Year-Olds %	200 Percent and Below %	Above 200 Percent %
NEW YORK						
No Hours in Care	17	19	24+	9+	20	15
1-15 Hours	19	10	22	15	20	18
16-35 Hours	20	14	**16+**	26+	20	**20**
Over 35 Hours	44	57	39+	50+	40	46
(Sample Size)	*(305)*	*(197)*	*(158)*	*(147)*	*(144)*	*(161)*
UNITED STATES						
No Hours in Care	18	17	21+	13+	23+	16+
1-15 Hours	16	12	17	14	16	15
16-35 Hours	25	18	23+	28+	21+	27+
Over 35 Hours	41	52	39	44	40	42
(Sample Size)	*(4,823)*	*(3,399)*	*(2,572)*	*(2,251)*	*(2,290)*	*(2,533)*

Source: Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Notes: Actual percentages may vary on average +/- 3 percentage points from national estimates, +/- 5 percentage points from overall state estimates, and +/- 7 percentage points from state estimates for children of different ages and income levels. Percentages do not add to 100 as a result of rounding. The NSAF's questions focused on nonparental arrangements and did not include questions about care provided by another parent, care for the child while the parent was at work, or care for the child at home by a self-employed parent. Those respondents not reporting a child care arrangement are assumed to be in one of these forms of care and are coded as having no hours in nonparental care. **Bold** numbers in the state table indicate that the state estimate is significantly different from the national average. Plus (+) indicates a significant difference between the categories within age and income in a state.

TABLE 4. Number of Nonparental Arrangements for Children under 5 with Employed Mothers in New York and the United States, by Selected Characteristics

		Child's Age		Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level	
	All Children under 5 %	Younger Than 3 %	3- and 4-Year-Olds %	200 Percent and Below %	Above 200 Percent %
NEW YORK					
One Arrangement	58	67+	48+	61	56
Two Arrangements	33	33	33	31	34
Three or More Arrangements	9	**0+**	19+	8	10
(Sample Size)	*(256)*	*(124)*	*(132)*	*(118)*	*(138)*
UNITED STATES					
One Arrangement	61	65	56	63	60
Two Arrangements	30	30	31	30	31
Three or More Arrangements	8	4+	13+	7	9
(Sample Size)	*(3,974)*	*(2,009)*	*(1,965)*	*(1,812)*	*(2,162)*

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Notes: These percentages are of children in nonparental child care only. A sizable percentage of children with employed parents, however, are not placed in nonparental child care. See, for example, table 2. Actual percentages may vary on average +/- 3 percentage points from national estimates, +/- 6 percentage points from overall state estimates, and +/- 8 percentage points from state estimates for children of different ages and income levels. Percentages do not add to 100 as a result of rounding. **Bold** numbers in the state table indicate that the state estimate is significantly different from the national average. Plus (+) indicates a significant difference between the categories within age and income in a state.

TABLE 5. Child Care Arrangement Patterns for Children Age 6 to 12 with Employed Mothers in New York and the United States, by Age Group

	6- to 9-Year-Olds %	10- to 12-Year-Olds %
NEW YORK		
Primary Out-of-School Arrangement [1]		
Supervised Care [2]	61+	39+
Before- and After-School Programs	17+	9+
Family Child Care	**15**	7
Babysitter/Nanny	**11**	**8**
Relative Care	18	15
Self-Care	1+	21+
Parent Care/Other Care [3]	38	40
(Sample Size)	*(251)*	*(187)*
Any Self-Care [4]	7+	28+
(Sample Size)	*(252)*	*(187)*
UNITED STATES		
Primary Out-of-School Arrangement		
Supervised Care	55+	35+
Before- and After-School Programs	21+	10+
Family Child Care	8+	5+
Babysitter/Nanny	5	4
Relative Care	21	17
Self-Care	5+	24+
Parent Care/Other Care	40	40
(Sample Size)	*(3,992)*	*(2,753)*
Any Self-Care	10+	35+
(Sample Size)	*(3,998)*	*(2,749)*

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

Notes: **Bold** numbers in the state table indicate that the estimate is different from the national average. Plus (+) indicates a significant difference between age groups within the state. Percentages do not add to 100 as a result of rounding.

[1] Primary arrangement is where the child spends the greatest number of hours during the week.

[2] Percentages of individual types of care may not add to the total percentage of children in supervised care as a result of rounding.

[3] "Parent Care/Other Care" indicates that the respondent reported that the child was not using any of the supervised or unsupervised forms of care analyzed here while she worked. For children in this category, parents are arranging their work schedules around the school day to care for their children or using enrichment activities, such as lessons or sports.

[4] "Any self-care" means that the child regularly spent some time in an unsupervised setting each week, although it was not the form of care in which he or she spent the most hours each week or necessarily while the mother was at work.

TABLE 6. Child Care Expenses for Working Families with Children under 13 in New York and the United States, by Selected Characteristics

	Percentage of Working Families Paying for Child Care %		Average Monthly Cost of Care for Families Paying for Care $		Average Percentage of Earnings Spent on Child Care for Families Paying for Care %	
	NY	US	NY	US	NY	US
All Families	48	48	**332**	286	**11.4**	9.2
(Sample Size)[1]	*(640)*	*(10,398)*	*(286)*	*(4,934)*	*(286)*	*(4,934)*
Family Type						
Unmarried	58+	52+	268+	258+	18.0+	15.6+
Married	43+	47+	**368+**	297+	**7.7+**	6.6+
Number of Children under 13						
One Child	43+	46+	296	243+	10.0	8.5+
Two or More Children	53+	52+	361	321+	**12.8**	9.7+
Age of Youngest Child						
Under 5	61+	60+	**402+**	325+	**12.9**	10.3+
5 or Over	35+	37+	212+	224+	8.9	7.5+
Current Monthly Earnings (relative to family size)[2]						
Low Earnings	46	40+	258+	217+	**19.8+**	15.9+
Higher Earnings	49	53+	372+	317+	7.0+	6.3+
MKA Education[3]						
High School or Less	43	43+	227+	228+	14.0	10.4+
Some College or More	51	52+	**383+**	317+	10.3	8.5+
Parent's Work Status[4]*						
Part-Time	37+	38+				
Full-Time	52+	52+				
Metropolitan Status*						
Nonmetropolitan	52	47				
Metropolitan	47	49				
Race/Ethnicity[5]*						
White/Non-Hispanic	47	49				
Other	49	47				
Average Monthly Family Earnings[6]	*$4,338*	*$4,433*				

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Notes: **Bold** indicates that the state estimate is different from the national average. Plus (+) indicates a significant difference between paired subgroups within the state.

[1]For sample sizes of all subgroups, see Giannarelli and Barsimantov 2000.

[2]Low earnings are defined as current earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

[3]MKA is the "most knowledgeable adult." Interviews were conducted with the person most knowledgeable about each child. The mother was the "most knowledgeable adult" for a majority of the children in the national sample. For more on "most knowledgeable adult," see Dean Brick et al. 1999.

[4]The work status of the MKA.

[5]The race/ethnicity category has only two categories because of sample sizes.

[6]For those families paying for care.

*Sample sizes are too small to break down data for average monthly cost of care and average percentage of earnings spent on child care.

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TABLE 7. Distribution of Low- and Higher-Earning Families with Children under 13 by Percentage of Earnings Spent on Child Care in New York and the United States*

	Low-Earning Families %	Higher-Earning Families %
NEW YORK		
Less than 5%	19	53
Between 5% and 10%	23	35
Between 10% and 15%	23	9
Between 15% and 20%	12	2
Greater than 20%	23	1
(Sample Size)	*(122)*	*(162)*
UNITED STATES		
Less than 5%	17	46
Between 5% and 10%	24	38
Between 10% and 15%	18	11
Between 15% and 20%	14	4
Greater than 20%	27	1
(Sample Size)	*(1,943)*	*(2,967)*

Source: Data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families.
Notes: Low-earning families are families with earnings at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Higher-earning families are families with earnings above 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
*Only families who are paying for care.

Notes

1. For randomly selected children in the sample households, interviews were conducted with the person most knowledgeable about each child. Because the mother was the "most knowledgeable adult" for a majority of the children in the national sample, the term "mother" is used here to refer to this respondent. From these interviews, data were collected about the types of care used, the number of hours the child spent in each form of care, and the child care expenses for the family. For more on the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF) survey methods, including the "most knowledgeable adult," see Dean Brick et al. 1999.
2. The NSAF is a national survey of more than 44,000 households and is representative of the noninstitutionalized, civilian population under age 65 in the nation as a whole and in 13 focal states (Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin). The survey focuses primarily on health care, income support, job training, and social services, including child care. Data from the 1997 NSAF are used here to examine child care characteristics for preschool and school-age children. The NSAF collected child care information on a nationally representative sample of children above and below the federal poverty level, as well as on a representative sample of children in 12 states (Colorado is not included in these analyses because of the small size of the nonsummer sample for this state. Because of the late addition of Colorado to the *Assessing the New Federalism* project, responses to the child care questions from a large number of Colorado respondents were received during the summer months and did not provide information on nonsummer child care arrangements, which are the focus of this analysis.)
3. This profile focuses only on data that are statistically different from data on other subgroups within the state or those that are statistically different from the United States. Data not presented in the text may or may not be statistically significant. One should be cautious in interpreting the actual point estimates because of the sizes of the samples. For the data on types of child care arrangements and hours in care for children under 5, confidence intervals around the national point estimates averaged +/-3 percentage points, and the confidence intervals around subpopulation point estimates within states were larger (+/- 7 percentage points for the state estimates of age and income subpopulations). For the data on number of child care arrangements, confidence intervals around the national point estimates averaged +/-3 percentage points, and the confidence intervals around subpopulation point estimates within states were larger (+/- 6 percentage points for the state estimates of age and income subpopulations). For confidence interval information for school-age and child care expense data, see Capizzano, Tout, and Adams 2000 and Giannarelli and Barsimantov 2000.
4. Sample sizes for children under 5: 649 (NY), 9,571 (US); sample sizes for children between 6 and 12: 822 (NY), 11,947 (US); sample sizes for children under 13: 1,244 (NY), 18,905 (US).
5. This analysis focuses only on children under 5 whose mothers are employed and were interviewed during the nonsummer months. In addition, the NSAF asks respondents only about regular child care arrangements. Respondents using a complicated array of arrangements that would not qualify as "regular" would not be identified in this study as using a child care arrangement. For more information on types of child care arrangements, number of hours in care, and number of nonparental arrangements for all of the 12 states and the United States, see Capizzano and Adams 2000a, Capizzano and Adams 2000b, and Capizzano, Adams, and Sonenstein 2000.
6. The focus is on the type of primary arrangement in which children under 5 with employed mothers are placed.
7. For this analysis, the hours that each child spent in care across all reported nonparental arrangements were totaled and the child was then placed in one of four categories: "full-time care" (35 or more hours per week), "part-time care" (15 to 34 hours per week), "minimal care" (1 to 14 hours per week), and "no hours in child care hours in a nonparental arrangement). This analysis focuses on nonparental arrangements. Although data for hours in care are broken down by full-time care, part-time care, minimal care, and no hours of care, this discussion will focus only on full-time care. Table 3 provides data on the remaining categories.
8. To capture child care arrangements, mothers were asked if the child attended any of three separate categories of center-based care: 1) Head Start; 2) a group or day care center, nursery preschool, or prekindergarten program; or 3) a before- or after-school program. Mothers were also asked about babysitting in the home by someone other than a parent and questioned about "child care or babysitting in someone else's home." A child can be cared for by two different providers within the same category. In these cases, the NSAF captures only one of the arrangements and therefore undercounts the number of arrangements used by that parent. Based on comparisons with other national data sources, however, these undercounts are small.
9. Because school is the arrangement in which children spend the most hours each week, the focus is on child care patterns during the child's out-of-school time. This profile focuses on the category of primary care in which children between the ages of 6 and 12 with employed mothers are placed and the percentage of children in any

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regular self-care. The child care arrangement patterns of 5-year-olds are not discussed in this profile because of the complexity of the arrangements for this age group. Age 5 is a transitional age when some children are in school and others are not. The child care patterns for families with a child in this age group, therefore, can vary substantially depending on whether or not the child is in school. For more information about school-age child care and the methods used to calculate this information, see Capizzano, Tout, and Adams 2000.

10. For more information about child care expenses in the 12 focal states or the nation as a whole, see Giannarelli and Barsimantov 2000.

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